

SILVER-WARE
Silver Ware
Silver Ware

Police. A SPECIALTY. Windsor Police.

BIRDS

Sold to Order, and For Sale.

OLD ENGLISH HALL

LOCKS!

in variety of Styles!

FOR SALE,

HOUSES ON BROAD STREET, East
South-West, Nos. 118 and 120—opposite John T.

W. D. PARKER, on the premises.

**W. WEYMOUTH
VINGS BANK.**

President,
J. JOSEPH WARD.
Cashier,
J. A. E. VINGS.

BOARD OF INVESTMENT.
J. JACOB LOUD,
J. LORING THERELL,
J. JOSEPH DYER.

From 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.)

Old Colony Railroad
Sept. 11, 1882.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR
10.15, via Fall River Line, 6.00; via: No-
va Fall River Line, 5.00;
8.15, 11.45 A. M.; 2.40, 6 (local); No-
va 3.00, Fall river 3.15.

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Fall River Line, 5.00 P. M.
Fall River Line, via Bridgewater,
via Taunton, 8.20 A. M. (Via
Taunton).
29 A. M.
South Shore and Way Station, 8.30 A. M.;
10 P. M. Return (South Bristol),
M. T. R. 6.10 A. M.
South Shore & Nantucket Beach,
Return Plymouth, 4.00 P. M.; Wey-
mouth, 4.20 P. M.
To leave passengers; or on arrival
New York.

J. H. KENDRICK, Gen. Supr.

OF WEYMOUTH.

men's Notice.

Having BILLS against the Town
of Weymouth are requested to hand them
in for Selection on or before the 1st day
of March.

Board of Selection of Weymouth.

RACTORIES

SAFETY HOISTS
For Factories, Also,
SCENERY ELEVATORS
\$6,000 in Use.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
BROTHERS & CO.
BROADWAY, N.Y.

[illegible]

and lasting fragrance has made this
 perfume exceedingly popular. There
 is no. It fasten upon buyers. FLORE-
 ANCE and look for signature of
J. H. Sears & Co.
 Any druggist or dealer in perfumery
 will send it and its size.
 SAVING BUYING THE SIZE.
LOCNE.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Prof. Stalker, of the Iowa Agricultural College, gives to the *Homestead* the following cure for foot rot in sheep:—"The following will apply to the majority of cases of simple foot rot:—All loose flakes of horn should be carefully pared off and the hoofs trimmed to a proper shape. The foot should be thoroughly cleaned and done up in a tar bandage. We simply put on tar and bandage with a bit of strong cloth. If there is much ulceration, a chronic sore having been formed, touch the surface with a solution of one part sulphuric or hydrochloric acid and three parts water. Dress as above. The animal should be kept where as little water and filth as possible will reach the feet."

The Butter Won't Come.
There are several reasons why butter won't come when churned. The most frequent one is the cream is too sour. This may happen from too long keeping the cream, or too warm a place, or from the food. When the fall season changes the pasture it may have the effect of producing acidity in the milk instead of its usual alkalinity. It will very probably remove the trouble to give the cow two ounces of epsom salts in a pail of bran twice a week for two days running, putting a little molasses or a teaspoonful of ginger in to disguise the taste. This will remove any acidity of the stomach, and change the tone of the system. The next time the cream acts in this way, after it foams up, pour in two quarts of cold water, in which a teaspoonful of salt, soda and one of salt have been dissolved. Long churning oxidizes the butter and makes it rancid."

Wells.
A never failing well, or spring, near the house and the barn, is a great desideratum, and it should be found in every pasture. In the drought of the past summer, when so many wells have failed, some farmers have learned to their cost the value of a good supply of pure water. They have had to draw it from a long distance for family supply, and daily to drive cattle, milk and the nearest river or spring. This has taken a great deal of time and labor, and the cattle have grown thin under the heat, the drought, and the thirst. The lesson is to dig the well a few feet deeper, at whatever cost. Take up the curbing if there is soil at the bottom, and dig deeper. If there is rock at the bottom, drill with a two-inch bore, six or eight feet deeper, and explode grain powder, or dynamite and rock in every direction. This will often reach some seam, and let water rush in. If the drive well has failed, get a new pipe, and drive it down several feet. It is much cheaper to drive an iron pipe for a few feet more to a water than to drive cattle long distances for water.—*American Agriculturist.*

Co-admiration of Soil.
Professor Johnston, classifies soil according to their clayey or sandy proportions, thus:

1. Pure clay from which no sand can be washed.
2. Strong clay or brick clay, which contains from five to twenty per cent. of sand.
3. Clay loam which contains from twenty to forty per cent. of sand.
4. Loam, which is sand from forty to seventy per cent. of sand.
5. Sandy loam, which has from seventy to ninety per cent. of sand.
6. Light sand, which has less than twenty per cent. of clay.

Clay soils, then, are those which contain mainly of grains of sand, or silica, or flint, and are called silicious soils. Nature never bestowed upon man a soil of greater capability of being made lastingly fertile than the silicious, light soil of New England. Gravelly soil needs no description though there are rich gravels and poor gravels, depending upon the rocks of which they are composed and the substances which are mixed among them. After washing out glass articles let them dry thoroughly and rub with a soft brush. Clay soils consist largely of aluminum that is, having such an abundance of clay that it is called the "clay metal." Clay itself is a compound of silica (sand), acid, alumina, and water. It contains potash, soda, and lime. It forms a compact, fatty earth, soft to the touch, sticky in a moist state, and very hard when dry.

Chalky soils have been formed from rocks in which lime was abundant. Peaty soils need no description, although they differ very widely. Alluvial soils are formed by deposits of sand, loam, and gravel brought down by rivers. They are often very rich, being composed of a multitude of fine layers of mud in which all sorts of fertilizing materials are mixed. Loamy soils contain a large portion of decayed matter, humus or muck, as it is called. Woody fur in a state of decay acquires a dark color and ultimately becomes mould. Loam contains a variety of ingredients, as clay, sand, lime, in addition to humus. It is a loose, friable description of soil, easy to cultivate and as to texture is the most desirable description of land for purposes of tillage.—*New York World.*

Beetles.
COCONUT JUMBLES.—Half a pound of butter, one pound grated coconut, three eggs, one pound of white sugar, as much flour as will make a dough. Beat sugar and butter to a cream, add your eggs, well beaten, and coconut. Lastly, stir in the flour until pretty stiff. Roll out in strips about four inches long, join the ends and bake in buttered tins.

Curious Cure for Corpulency.
The London journals tell of a new remedy for corpulency which is a kind of "Bantingism." It is simply the abstention of external pressure. One man reduced his circumference from 42 to 34 inches by the use of an ordinary lady's corset. If he were an immoderate eater, no doubt, tight-lacing would help him. The plan does not seem to be supported by the facts. In the case of ladies, for example, external pressure or corsets do not tend to reduce the tissue.—*South-West Republican.*

THE STEEL MAIDEN.

A Look at Some of the Instruments of Human Torture Used in the Middle Ages.
In a letter from Germany, descriptive of the instruments of torture used in former times, an American journalist says: "In an adjoining tower to a room where there are preserved a number of very curious instruments of torture, used in Nuremberg hundreds of years ago, before the days of jails and penitentiaries. There are thumb screws, the most approved patterns, and helmets for gossipping men and women. A singularly cheerful piece of furniture is a large, heavy wheel, on one side of which stands out a large, sharp piece of iron. In the glorious days of old an offender who had to be punished with the wheel was stripped naked and firmly bound to a plank, face downward. The piece of iron on the wheel was heated hot, and the wheel was rolled up and down and across the victim's back till justice was satisfied or the victim was dead."

HEAD CHISEL.—Clean the legs nicely and boil by themselves, so that when done there will be plenty of the liquor. Boil the upper head, minus ears, eyes and nose, with considerable lean meat, tenderloin is best, and when done remove bones and skin from head and legs; chop the lean; salt and pepper to suit taste; add the liquor the legs were boiled in, and let, but not too long, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of catsup to every gallon. When thoroughly cold it can be cut out in slices.

Farm and Garden Notes.
Indians are fond of being sparingly to fowls with white plumage, as it gives the feathers a yellow tint. One of the best modes of watering stock in winter is to have a cistern in one corner of the barn basement. If enclosed on all sides with a double wall it will rarely freeze in the coldest winters. The water that falls on a 30x40 foot barn will supply ten head of stock through the winter.

Where fowls are confined continually the earth in the yards should be loosened or spaded up frequently, that the birds may scratch. By doing this the ground is kept fresh, and the droppings are mingled with the soil, and at the same time it gives healthful exercise. Green sods that contain worms or the eggs of insects, as well as green food, should be cast into their pens. The finding of those gives fresh impetus to the scratching, and relieves the monotony of their daily lives.

At the New York State experiment farm the result of different methods of cutting and planting potatoes were very marked. Deep cut single eyes produced most and best marketable potatoes; but single eyes cut shallow were very inferior. Dr. Sturtevant's explanation of this is that the germ of the potato penetrates deeply into the potato. In shallow cutting much of this germ is destroyed and the plant correspondingly enfeebled. It thus makes all the difference how the potato is cut.

Eggs may be kept in good order for six months by dipping them into warm tallow, and after they are cool packing them in sawdust; cover with sawdust and make as nearly air tight as possible, and put away in a dry, cool place from a long distance for family supply, and daily to drive cattle, milk and the nearest river or spring. This has taken a great deal of time and labor, and the cattle have grown thin under the heat, the drought, and the thirst. The lesson is to dig the well a few feet deeper, at whatever cost. Take up the curbing if there is soil at the bottom, and dig deeper. If there is rock at the bottom, drill with a two-inch bore, six or eight feet deeper, and explode grain powder, or dynamite and rock in every direction. This will often reach some seam, and let water rush in. If the drive well has failed, get a new pipe, and drive it down several feet. It is much cheaper to drive an iron pipe for a few feet more to a water than to drive cattle long distances for water.—*American Agriculturist.*

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Fish Fodder for Cows.
Travelers in the country about North Cape, Norway, are said to be amazed to see the natives eking out the scanty ration for their cattle by giving them the crows' droppings of dried fish. According to Captain Atwood, of Province town, Mass., the Cape Cod cows used to do better—by or worse—fed heartily upon raw fish. According to a statement by him, communicated to the Fish Commission by Isaac Hinckley, and printed in the Bulletin, the Provincetown crows were "kept up" but not the fish-eating practice, but prior to the passage of the Massachusetts statute forbidding owners of cows to allow them to roam at will which statute was enacted to protect directly the beach grass which checked the drifting sand, the crows' droppings had been used by the fishermen for cleaning their catch. These crows sought with avidity the entrails and swallowed them. They seemed willing to eat the heads also, but lacked the ability to reduce their bulk sufficiently to allow of this. A species of ling or blenny, weighing three pounds or more, and discarded by the fishermen was not freely eaten by the cows. Cows when first arriving in Provincetown from the rural districts refused fish; but their owners, by adding minced fish to their rations, soon taught the cows to imitate their neighbors in respect to eating entrails.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.
Says Dr. Fote's Health Monthly:
Try hard older—a wineglass full three times a day—for aches and rheumatism. When one has a bad cold and the nose is closed up so that he cannot breathe through it, relief may be found instantly by putting a little camphor and water in the center of the hand and snuffing it up the nose. It is a great relief. There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Get a few cents' worth, powder it until it is quite fine, put it in a cast-off spice box with perforated top, then you can easily sift it on the cut. Put a soft cloth over the injured member, and wet it with water once in a while; it will prevent inflammation or soreness. A. C., who tried it, is a sure cure for corns: Take one ounce of strong vinegar, crumb finely into it one ounce of bread. Let stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

On the Coast of Alaska.
The northern coast of Alaska is low, level and marshy, without a tree or shrub. Mosquitoes, larks and fierce, darken the air and sing in dismal chorus. The Eskimoes live in small huts, built of driftwood, on the coast. The natives have driftwood stuck up on end on each side of the peninsula to give point, where they conceal themselves to shoot or kill them with slings, as they fly over the water. The Eskimoes eat every part of an animal or fowl. Even the entrails are utilized, and of walrus they even eat the hide, which is often more than an inch in thickness. When any game is brought in it is buried; if the weather is fine they will cook it, otherwise they eat it raw. In the winter these people live in underground houses, in summer they live in tents made of walrus hide; but these of Point Barrow have a plentiful supply of canvas from the sails of numerous whale ships wrecked in that vicinity, and all their tents are made of this canvas. They seem to be well supplied with guns, in nearly every tent there is a breech-loading rifle, and a shotgun of ancient and modern patterns are scattered about in great profusion. In the summer time they travel along the coast in their skin canoes; in winter they hitch their dogs to sledges and move over the ice. On the eastern extremity of Point Barrow the Eskimoes lay their dead wrapped in canvas, with their personal property beside them, exposed to the elements and wild beasts. There are about as many dead as live natives on the Point. All the Eskimoes bear the imprint of intense suffering, their faces being covered with hair-like wrinkles. Contact with civilization has been most fatal to the Eskimoes. Besides supplying them with guns and commodities, and introducing diseases, the Americans have, in the case of the Eskimoes, destroyed the walrus, their main dependency for food. Walrus are now getting scarce and wild, and are practically beyond their reach. Starvation has already made heavy inroads among them.

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On the Coast of Alaska.
The northern coast of Alaska is low, level and marshy, without a tree or shrub. Mosquitoes, larks and fierce, darken the air and sing in dismal chorus. The Eskimoes live in small huts, built of driftwood, on the coast. The natives have driftwood stuck up on end on each side of the peninsula to give point, where they conceal themselves to shoot or kill them with slings, as they fly over the water. The Eskimoes eat every part of an animal or fowl. Even the entrails are utilized, and of walrus they even eat the hide, which is often more than an inch in thickness. When any game is brought in it is buried; if the weather is fine they will cook it, otherwise they eat it raw. In the winter these people live in underground houses, in summer they live in tents made of walrus hide; but these of Point Barrow have a plentiful supply of canvas from the sails of numerous whale ships wrecked in that vicinity, and all their tents are made of this canvas. They seem to be well supplied with guns, in nearly every tent there is a breech-loading rifle, and a shotgun of ancient and modern patterns are scattered about in great profusion. In the summer time they travel along the coast in their skin canoes; in winter they hitch their dogs to sledges and move over the ice. On the eastern extremity of Point Barrow the Eskimoes lay their dead wrapped in canvas, with their personal property beside them, exposed to the elements and wild beasts. There are about as many dead as live natives on the Point. All the Eskimoes bear the imprint of intense suffering, their faces being covered with hair-like wrinkles. Contact with civilization has been most fatal to the Eskimoes. Besides supplying them with guns and commodities, and introducing diseases, the Americans have, in the case of the Eskimoes, destroyed the walrus, their main dependency for food. Walrus are now getting scarce and wild, and are practically beyond their reach. Starvation has already made heavy inroads among them.

THE STEEL MAIDEN.

A Look at Some of the Instruments of Human Torture Used in the Middle Ages.
In a letter from Germany, descriptive of the instruments of torture used in former times, an American journalist says: "In an adjoining tower to a room where there are preserved a number of very curious instruments of torture, used in Nuremberg hundreds of years ago, before the days of jails and penitentiaries. There are thumb screws, the most approved patterns, and helmets for gossipping men and women. A singularly cheerful piece of furniture is a large, heavy wheel, on one side of which stands out a large, sharp piece of iron. In the glorious days of old an offender who had to be punished with the wheel was stripped naked and firmly bound to a plank, face downward. The piece of iron on the wheel was heated hot, and the wheel was rolled up and down and across the victim's back till justice was satisfied or the victim was dead."

HEAD CHISEL.—Clean the legs nicely and boil by themselves, so that when done there will be plenty of the liquor. Boil the upper head, minus ears, eyes and nose, with considerable lean meat, tenderloin is best, and when done remove bones and skin from head and legs; chop the lean; salt and pepper to suit taste; add the liquor the legs were boiled in, and let, but not too long, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of catsup to every gallon. When thoroughly cold it can be cut out in slices.

Farm and Garden Notes.
Indians are fond of being sparingly to fowls with white plumage, as it gives the feathers a yellow tint. One of the best modes of watering stock in winter is to have a cistern in one corner of the barn basement. If enclosed on all sides with a double wall it will rarely freeze in the coldest winters. The water that falls on a 30x40 foot barn will supply ten head of stock through the winter.

Where fowls are confined continually the earth in the yards should be loosened or spaded up frequently, that the birds may scratch. By doing this the ground is kept fresh, and the droppings are mingled with the soil, and at the same time it gives healthful exercise. Green sods that contain worms or the eggs of insects, as well as green food, should be cast into their pens. The finding of those gives fresh impetus to the scratching, and relieves the monotony of their daily lives.

At the New York State experiment farm the result of different methods of cutting and planting potatoes were very marked. Deep cut single eyes produced most and best marketable potatoes; but single eyes cut shallow were very inferior. Dr. Sturtevant's explanation of this is that the germ of the potato penetrates deeply into the potato. In shallow cutting much of this germ is destroyed and the plant correspondingly enfeebled. It thus makes all the difference how the potato is cut.

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Quincy Dye-House, **Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**, **Dr. F. J. Bonney DENTIST.**

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1882. MILLINERY. 1883.

Ladies of East Weymouth and vicinity will find a good assortment of FALL and WINTER STYLES at the millinery rooms of

MRS. A. A. SALISBURY, 65 BROAD STREET, - EAST WEYMOUTH.

BUY THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

The Simplest, THE MOST POSITIVE FEED. The BEST Testimonials from ladies and gentlemen in this town and vicinity.

M. H. PETERSON, Agt, Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.

WM. BOWDITCH, -AT THE- "OLD BRICK STORE," WASHINGTON SQUARE,

First-Class Dry Goods and Groceries, FURNITURE, &C.

Which he offers at prices as LOW as the LOWEST.

Goods Delivered Promptly Free of Charge and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dressmaking. Mrs. H. Burness, DRESS AND CLOTHMAKER, Park Avenue, fourth house from Main St., SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

At Moderate Charges. Mrs. H. Burness, DRESS AND CLOTHMAKER, Park Avenue, fourth house from Main St., SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th of January, 1883, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage deed, viz:

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Glass, and Ornamental
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GIVE SATISFACTION.
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EASY CHAIRS OF
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Quality Cloths,

GUARANTEED.

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Dressmaking.

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Respectfully solicits the patronage of Ladies in So.

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large orders in Dress and Cloakmaking, trusts to give

Satisfaction in Style, Fit and Work.

At Moderate Charges.

SPECIALTY—Dresses, etc., cut and fitted by

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preparing for home dressmaking, at following charges:

Cloaks, jackets or Dolmans, \$1.00

Dresses or Costumes, from \$1.00 to \$1.50

Polonaises, 75 cts.

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WANTED!—A man and his wife, of mid-

dle age, to take charge of a boy's private

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Don't Buy a Sewing Machine!

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Where all kinds of Sewing Machines, new and sec-

ond hand, may be found. Also a large and well

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Paper Hangings,

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Treasury of Song,

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PROF. D. J. MORRISON, Musical Editor.

CONTAINING rare selections from

Opera, Cavatina, Barcarole, Song, Ballad,

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Real Estate in Weymouth.

PURSUANT to a License from the Probate Court

for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public

WYOMOUTH
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PERFUMERY,
with us a specialty. In
price and quality not to
be excelled.

JUST RECEIVED, A
Large lot of very fine
Dressing Sponges

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TOTILET
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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Particular attention paid to
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TO LET,
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NEW ODD FELLOWS BUILDING.

Dimensions 15 by 35 feet, with large windows, in
the rear of the building. Suitable for
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CABINET SHOP.

Upholstering of Lounges,
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Picture Frames in any desirable
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Also a COMPLETE STOCK OF
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Kept constantly on hand, such as
Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs,
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From any long experience in the business I feel
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JOHN SLOAN,
High Street, - East Weymouth.

First Class Board.

MRS. M. G. REED
WOULD announce that she has opened the

HOUSE, on
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First Class Boarding House,
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Balls, Weddings, Assemblies and
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MUSIC furnished from one piece to any number
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Twenty Violin Lessons.

INCREASE
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Dr. J. BROOKS

Real Indian Physician,
H. S. on account of his extensive practice, and
for the better accommodation of his patients,

REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
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where he can be consulted on the following days—
MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

Look Here!

NEW PRINTS!
NEW PRINTS!
NEW SHIRTINGS!
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New Hamburg Edgings!
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New Hamburg Edgings!

Boston Branch Store,
Corner Washington and Broad Streets.
F. A. BULLIN.

Dividend Notice.

SANCHEZ
AND
SOLEAD

Gold and Silver Mining Companies.

A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. on the Pre-

ferred Non-Assessable Stock, with the pay-
ment at my office January 1st, 1883, to Stockholders

of record at close of business on December 31st, 1882.

GEORGE TURNER, President.

No. 17 Cornhill, Boston.

The work of developing these mines and cutting
up the rich veins of ore has been pushed forward

rapidly. The following report is from the Super-
intendent of the mines, Sept. 31st, 1882.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 31st, 1882.

To the President of the Sanchez and Soledad Gold
and Silver Mining Companies.

We commenced work on the Sanchez Mine on
the 17th of July last, and have since that time been

conducting a thorough examination of the mine, and

therefore, after drawing a plan of the mine, and

after having made a full and complete examination

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1882. Fall and Winter 1883.

MILLINERY,
In all its LATEST NOVELTIES.

Ladies of East Weymouth and vicinity will
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leading styles, at the Millinery Parlor over the

MRS. CHAS. N. JONES.
Weymouth Clothing Store, East Weymouth.

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